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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my note dated 19 February 2002, I have the honour to bring to your attention various statements made by your Personal Representative, Staffan de Mistura, and quoted by Lebanese media officials, following Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace on several occasions during the year 2001. These statements, as is evidently indicated, draw attention to the gravity of the situation in the area and call on Israel to halt such violations.

14 October 2001

The United Nations calls for a halt to Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace.

Radio Orient: In a statement issued yesterday, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, denounced Israel's continued violations of Lebanese airspace and called for a halt to such actions, which can "potentially aggravate" tension in the region.

Staffan de Mistura "noted with concern that five Israeli overflights took place across the Blue Line on 10 October", according to a United Nations statement. "Sonic booms also were heard over southern Lebanon", he said, adding that "such violations of the Blue Line and Lebanese airspace can potentially aggravate an already tense situation".

According to the statement, Mr. Mistura "reiterates his call upon Israeli authorities to cease these violations and fully respect the Blue Line".

15 October 2001

A new approach on Israeli violations of the Blue Line.

An Nahar: "In something that seemed like a new start by the United Nations on the Israeli violations of the Blue Line, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, issued another statement, the second in two days, calling on Israel to put an end to the air violations. The statement said 'the United Nations had pointed out many times, including in reports to the Security Council, the Israeli violations of the Blue Line'. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General noted with worry that five Israeli air violations took place on 11 October. The

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Personal Representative of the Secretary-General reiterates his call to the Israeli authorities to put an end to these violations and to respect the Blue Line fully."

As Safir: In a new style, the United Nations is "openly deploring" the Israeli violations of the Blue Line in the air, on the ground and at sea.

22 October 2001

The United Nations again calls on Israel to stop violating Lebanese airspace.

Manar TV: "The United Nations Information Centre in Beirut said the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General regrets repeated Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace despite several United Nations immediate demands to stop such violations.

"A statement said the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with concern that five Israeli warplanes carried out four violations of the demarcation Blue Line starting at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Israeli jets broke the sound barrier over the capital, Beirut, and some areas in the south.

"The statement concluded that such violations could threaten to heighten an already tense situation, adding that once again, Mr. de Mistura calls on Israel's authorities to stop such violations and fully respect the Blue Line."

Future TV said that warplanes drew fire from Hizbullah. Three Israeli warplanes staged mock air raids over Tyre causing panic among residents.

29 October 2001

Mr. de Mistura calls on Israel to stop its violations of the Blue Line.

As Safir: "The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, expressed his concern over an Israeli helicopter violating the Blue Line last Saturday and demanded the Israeli authorities to stop it."

31 October 2001

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: even one violation may contribute negatively.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, has noted with concern that an Israeli military jet violated the Blue Line on 29 October 2001. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General is of the belief that even one such violation may contribute negatively to the already tense situation. In this regard, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General reiterates his call upon the Israeli authorities to halt such air violations and to fully respect the Blue Line, a statement issued by the United Nations Information Centre said.

1 November 2001

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General protests.

An Nahar: "The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, again accused Israel of violating the Blue Line on Tuesday with a jet. He appealed to the Israeli authorities to put an end to these air violations."

2 November 2001

Israeli warplanes violate Lebanon's airspace.

Manar TV: "Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, flying over Tyre and Sidon and causing panic (?) among residents. Three fighter-bombers swooped over Tyre at low altitude (?) and then headed northward to fly low over Sidon. The Lebanese Army announced that between 1000 and 1030, Israeli warplanes violated the Lebanese airspace."

Manar TV said, "Israeli jets flying over Tyre made drivers panic and abandon (?) their vehicles to seek shelter in nearby buildings." The TV said "the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, 'slammed' the Israeli act and described it as a violation of the Blue Line".

An Nahar headlined: Despite the calls of de Mistura, the Israeli jets violated the Lebanese airspace until Shekka.

Monday, 5 November 2001

News summary for staff of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Mr. de Mistura counted eight violations.

As Safir: A new statement issued on Friday by the United Nations Information Centre, on behalf of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, counted eight Israeli air violations of the Blue Line on Thursday and Friday. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with concern that the Israeli air violations of the Blue Line and the Lebanese airspace were still ongoing until 4 o'clock Friday afternoon despite the repeated United Nations demands to put an end to them.

14 November 2001

Manar TV: "Israeli enemy jets caused supersonic booms over Beirut and Tripoli in the latest violations of Lebanon's airspace that have drawn strong criticism from the United Nations. In a statement, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. de Mistura, noted with extreme concern that Israeli jets had violated Lebanon's airspace and called for an immediate halt to such violations."

15 November 2001

The Daily Star: "Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace for the second straight day on Wednesday, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Hizbullah. Sonic booms were heard across the Bekaa Valley and in Beirut, as Staffan de Mistura, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, expressed his 'deepest concern' over what he said could exacerbate an already tense situation."

I kindly ask that the present letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/155–S/2002/248

General Assembly
Security Council

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7 March 2002

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 7 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The number of Palestinians killed by the Israeli occupying forces since the beginning of its bloody military campaign launched against the Palestinian people on 28 September 2000 has now surpassed 1,000 victims. These martyrs include Palestinian children, women and men. This tragic figure, however, does not include many other Palestinians who have died as a result of the practices and measures of the Israeli occupation, including those who have died at checkpoints after being prevented from reaching hospitals, those who have died from medical traumas experienced following raids and bombardments or those who have died because of lack of access to appropriate medical care and services due to the siege imposed on the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

This 17-month-old Israeli military campaign, which has involved some of the most vicious war crimes and State terrorism, has also encompassed the wide destruction of property, both public and private, the destruction of roads and vital infrastructure, the destruction of agricultural fields, the destruction of the Palestinian economy as a whole and the destruction of facilities belonging to the Palestinian Authority. The devastation wrought by the Israeli occupying forces, in addition to the imposition of the constant military siege on Palestinian refugee camps, villages, towns and cities, has caused the complete socio-economic suffocation of the Palestinian people.

Today, 15 more Palestinians were killed by the Israeli occupying forces' excessive and indiscriminate use of force. Using tanks, helicopter gunships, warplanes and naval gunboats, the occupying forces continued to bombard Palestinian targets throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory in complete defiance of international pleas for Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its military assaults against the Palestinian people.

Dozens of Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles entered the Palestinian city of Tulkarem and the nearby Nour al-Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps, occupying

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positions there and taking over the roads. In addition to the ground raids carried out by Israeli forces into the refugee camps, helicopter gunships launched missile strikes, killing and wounding several Palestinian civilians and destroying property in the already impoverished camps. Moreover, in the raid on the Tulkarem camp, Israeli soldiers shot and killed a United Nations paramedic when they fired on his ambulance, and wounded four other ambulance workers in another shooting. During that same raid, the occupying forces also seized a school belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Also today, Israeli occupying forces attacked various Palestinian security installations, including in Bethlehem, Al-Khalil and Halhoul, damaging buildings and causing numerous injuries. Further, Israeli forces continued to target the police compound in Gaza City, as well as a police roadblock, striking with warplanes and from naval gunboats, causing yet more death and destruction and wounding several Palestinian police officers. In addition to the facilities struck, a building belonging to the Palestine Red Crescent Society and a United Nations school sustained damage in the attacks.

The escalation of attacks by the Israeli occupying forces comes in direct fulfilment of the absolutely mad policy of Mr. Sharon and his Government aimed at "battering" the Palestinians and using force "without let-up" to push the Palestinian people and leadership into submission. In this regard, for the second time yesterday, Israeli occupying forces targeted the official headquarters of President Yasser Arafat in Ramallah while he was meeting with European Union Special Envoy Miguel Angel Moratinos, practically endangering both of their lives as well as those of many others in the compound at the time.

It is to be recalled at this serious juncture that the Security Council has repeatedly failed to undertake any concrete measures to address the deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since its adoption of resolution 1322 (2000) on 7 October 2000 nearly a year and a half ago. This failure to take action has occurred in spite of repeated attempts by the majority of the members of the Security Council and of the United Nations as a whole, who could correctly argue that this tragic and continuous deterioration could have been stopped with the proper action by the Council. We once again call upon the Security Council to urgently take the necessary measures to bring an end to the deterioration and reverse the current tragic situation. In this regard, we must note with appreciation the statements and efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In follow-up to our previous 104 letters to you regarding this escalating crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 6 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-

S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/126; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; and A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242), it is my regret to inform you that a total of 15 Palestinians were killed today by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) Their deaths sadly raise the number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,013 martyrs.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Thursday, 7 March 2002)

1. Tareq Abu Jamoos
2. Saqr Maher Aleil
3. Hosni Nayef Al-Dahman
4. Ismail Al-Bardeeni
5. Sa'id Ali Ibrahim Sobeh (15 years old)
6. Akram Mohammed Ghanayem
7. Samir Ghanem
8. Shadi Tawfik Abbas
9. Yussef Mohammed Shahadeh (18 years old)
10. Mohammed Saleh Yassin
11. Mohammed Ali Al-Sous
12. Muhanad Mahmoud Abu Hilal
13. Mohammed Tayseer Al-Aneeny
14. Kamal Salem
15. Ibrahim Mohammed Assad

[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,013.

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Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, has fiercely intensified its bloody and barbaric military campaign against the Palestinian people under its occupation. With this escalation of Israeli war crimes, State terrorism and human rights violations against the Palestinian people has come the rising toll of Palestinian dead and wounded, including children. The intensifying assaults directly follow the decision declared by the Israeli Prime Minister to escalate the use of force against the Palestinian people with the aim of beating them into submission to the occupying Power.

In less than 24 hours, since my letter to you yesterday, at least 40 Palestinians have been killed throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory by the Israeli occupying forces and more than 100 have been injured, many of them critically. In fact, several of those killed were left to bleed to death as Israeli forces continued to prevent ambulances and medical personnel from reaching the wounded. Among the many Palestinians killed today were two children, a mother of five children, a doctor, a paramedic and a General of the Palestinian National Security Services.

These most recent Palestinian deaths have been the result of the excessive, indiscriminate and deadly force unleashed by the Israeli occupying forces in numerous assaults on Palestinian refugee camps, villages, towns and cities today. Launching attacks by air, land and sea, the occupying forces have used all types of heavy weaponry from the lethal military arsenal at their disposal, including machine guns, tanks, helicopter gunships, naval gunboats and warplanes. In particular, the Israeli occupying forces have persisted with the bombardment of Palestinian Authority security and police installations throughout the Occupied Territory.

Many of the attacks carried out by the occupying forces today followed continuing incursions into areas under Palestinian control. In addition to the killings and destruction of property incurred, numerous Palestinians have been abducted by the Israeli occupying forces during these raids. Further, the Israeli army continued to occupy the city of Tulkarem and the Tulkarem refugee camp as well as the city of

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Bethlehem and surrounding towns and refugee camps, including Beit Jala, Beit Sahour and the Deheisheh and Aida camps. The occupying forces also continued to make incursions throughout the Gaza Strip, in particular in the Khan Yunis refugee camp and surrounding area, including the village of Khuzza'a, which suffered the highest death toll today.

In addition to the raids and assaults being carried out by the Israeli occupying forces, the Palestinian people have also been the targets of violence perpetrated by illegal Israeli settlers. At least a dozen illegal armed settlers went on a rampage today in the village of Huwara near Nablus. The settlers fired guns and attacked houses with stones, wounding at least four Palestinians and damaging a mosque and a medical clinic. Israeli forces present at the time did not take any action to stop the settler attacks.

As the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people continues to intensify in all its forms, the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory continues to gravely deteriorate, threatening to spiral out of control and to destabilize the entire region. The international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council, is duty-bound to take action to prevent the further deterioration of the situation for the preservation of international peace and security. Each day that passes in which the Security Council fails to take action is another day in which the death toll rises and the tragedy deepens. Accordingly, we reiterate our call for the Security Council to urgently take the necessary measures to bring an end to the deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

In follow-up to our previous 105 letters to you regarding this escalating crisis and grave deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 7 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941;

A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/190; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242 and A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248), it is my profound regret to inform you that today a total of 40 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the total number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,053 martyrs, including men, women and children.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Friday, 8 March 2002)

1. Salman Ibrahim Al-Dibs
2. Sa'ed Soud Eid
3. Ibrahim Al-Araj
4. Ma'moun Abed Qudeh
5. Bassam Abed Aker
6. Wael Mohammed Awaad
7. Awad Ahmed Najarma
8. Ibrahim Mohammed Agha
9. General Ahmed Mufrij Abu Hamid
10. Moussa Suliman Al-Najjar
11. Baker Hussein Al-Najjar
12. Ashraf Suliman Al-Najjar
13. Aref HarezAllah
14. Riad Al-Qasas
15. Ayman Ibrahim Abu Tair
16. Marwan Salman Abu Mutlaq
17. Ibrahim Yehia Abu Daqa
18. Khaled Ibrahim Qudeh
19. Hussam Shehdah Abu Teir
20. Riad Salim Abu Reideh
21. Mohammed Abu Rujeleh Qudeh
22. Mohammed Tawfiq Abu Reideh
23. Ehab Abdel Karim Ismail
24. Mahmoud Shihdeh Qudeh
25. Khalil Abed Qudeh
26. Hamed Qudeh

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,053.

27. Fayez Qudeh
28. Mohammed Ahmed Abu Ghoseh
29. Saeed Shalaiel
30. Samer Younes
31. Eid Abu Obeid
32. Hany Radwan Ashour
33. Ziad Jarad
34. Khaled Naief KheirAllah
35. Mohammed Ma'moun Fayez Abu Ali (10 years old)
36. Ahmed Abu Tammam
37. Bilal Abu Hashem Rajab
38. Mahmoud Rassem Abaas
39. Mohammed Sidqi Nassar
40. Yehia Jameel Odeh

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Security Council

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Letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction of the Government of Georgia, I again wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to the escalation of tensions in Abkhazia, Georgia, emanating both from actions of the Abkhaz separatists and involvement of external factors.

The Georgian side expresses deep concern that this time it is the statement of the State Duma of the Russian Federation that serves to offset prospects of achieving significant progress in the peace process in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The legislative body of the Russian Federation, speculating on groundless arguments, reacted by issuing a statement, which contains unveiled threats against Georgia regarding the understanding reached between the Heads of State of Georgia and the Russian Federation. This act, along with the illegal elections of 2 March 2002, held by the Abkhaz regime (S/2002/220), is aimed at encouraging separatism.

Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the Government of Georgia reaffirms its commitment to the peaceful settlement of all problems by availing itself of the genuine support of international community and all friendly States, including the Russian Federation.

In connection with the above, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 7 March 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Peter **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and Russian]

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

After the tragic events of 11 September, Georgia, having completely supported the international anti-terrorist coalition, and having undertaken the obligation to struggle actively with this evil, undertakes all necessary measures, in close cooperation with its partners in the coalition, to eliminate any possibility of having its territory used by international terrorist structures, and with this end, to establish the necessary control, to guide the legitimate order and to ensure needed law and order on all State territory.

The aspiration of Georgia, with the help of the friendly States, the United States of America in particular, to train the Georgian anti-terrorist units to strengthen armed forces and national security, were unfortunately improperly understood by certain political forces of the Russian Federation, including deputies of the State Duma. Confirmation of that is the statement of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation concerning the "Situation in Georgia in connection with the military presence of the United States of America on its territory", adopted on 6 March 2002.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia considers as absurd the statements of the Russian lawmakers about ostensibly created threats to the security not only of the Russian Federation, but also of the self-declared Republics of "Abkhazia" and "South Ossetia", in connection with the cooperation of Georgia and the United States of America in the struggle against terrorism.

It is, at the least, bewildering that, while declaring respect for the territorial integrity of Georgia, the State Duma unambiguously calls for the establishment of closer relations with the leaders of separative regimes and considers it possible to unilaterally interact with separatists on the safety of the State frontier of the Russian Federation. At the same time, declaring that "the Duma is ready to discuss other ways of furthering the formation of the statehood of Abkhazia and South Ossetia" — from which, through the efforts of the separatists, and with the direct participation of the destructive forces of a neighbouring State, more than 300,000 civilians were forced to flee, "true patriots" from the State Duma openly encourage aggressive separatism, not only in the neighbouring State, but also in the Russian Federation — itself.

By its statement, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation flagrantly tramples on the conventional norms and principles of international law and numerous decisions of authoritative international forums, including the Council of State Leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia emphasizes that the adoption of such a statement is an attempt at unconcealed intervention in internal affairs, an invasion of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and is directed at undermining the process of the peaceful settlement of conflicts. All this jeopardizes

the recently achieved efforts of the international community, and positive shifts in the field of the full-scale settlement of conflicts.

It is obvious that the similar statement of the State Duma does not promote development of good-neighbourliness or friendly, equal relations between the two States and contradicts the positive tendencies of constructive cooperation which emerged during the last meetings between the Presidents of Georgia and the Russian Federation which, of course, is only regrettable.

Tbilisi, 7 March 2002

United Nations S/2002/251

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2002
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Acting on instructions from my Government, I should like to request that the letter dated 5 March 2002 from His Excellency, Mr. Guillermo Pérez-Cadalso Arias, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras, addressed to you as President of the Security Council concerning the judgment of the International Court of Justice in the case concerning Honduras and El Salvador, be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Marco A. **Suazo**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-28174 (E) 120302 120302

Annex to the letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Ref.: Report of the Government of Honduras to the United Nations Security Council on unjustified delays in the full implementation of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 11 September 1992

I have the honour to refer to our request submitted to the Security Council on 20 January 2002 with a view to facilitating the implementation of the judgment of the chamber constituted by the International Court of Justice in the case concerning the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute between Honduras and El Salvador (Nicaragua intervening), of 11 September 1992.

While requesting that the following information be added to the relevant file, I wish to inform you that El Salvador entered a reservation with respect to the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northeast Pacific, signed on 19 February 2002 in Antigua, Guatemala. The reservation reads as follows:

> "The Republic of El Salvador, in accordance with article 24 of the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northeast Pacific, enters the following reservation and interpretative declaration:
>
> (a) None of the provisions of the Convention may be interpreted as meaning that they affect the rights of El Salvador in its marine and coastal areas or in any other part of its territory, or imply in any way either total or partial relinquishment of its claims to territories and maritime and island areas;
>
> (b) The Republic of El Salvador does not renounce either totally or partially its sovereignty, jurisdiction and rights over its territory, adjacent banks, internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and airspace, which belong to it in accordance with its domestic law and international law;
>
> (c) Signature of this Convention by non-riparian States in the North-East Pacific, and its entry into effect with respect to such States, shall not affect the legal position of El Salvador on the limits of its maritime spaces or of its maritime jurisdiction.
>
> The Republic of El Salvador reserves the right to reject any proposal, measure, project, statement, law or regulation based on unilateral acts on the part of one or more States to the detriment of its sovereignty and territorial rights."

The reservation entered by El Salvador challenges and attempts to disregard both the letter and the spirit of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 11 September 1992 with respect to the maritime spaces of Honduras in the Pacific Ocean.

(*Signed*) Guillermo **Pérez-Cadalso Arias**
Minister of State

United Nations A/56/864-S/2002/252

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 8 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw you attention to the latest attacks in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

Just before midnight (local time) last night, a Palestinian terrorist infiltrated the Israeli community of Atzmona and began hurling grenades and firing indiscriminately in all directions. Five residents of Atzmona, all of them 18 years of age, were killed in the attack, and 23 others were wounded, many of them seriously. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

Also yesterday, a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in the lobby of the Eshel Hashomron Hotel, near Ariel, yesterday afternoon. The blast wounded 11 people, one of them seriously. One of the wounded was an American women visiting with a group of Christian pilgrims. Both Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction and the terrorist organization the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine later claimed responsibility for the attack.

These attacks come in addition to numerous others that were thwarted by Israeli forces or alert citizens. Near the community of Karkur, an alert worker spotted a suspicious man carrying a pigeon coop and confronted him, at which time the man revealed the explosives strapped to his body before running away. Police were still searching for the would-be bomber yesterday.

These incidents are the latest manifestations of the continuing campaign of Palestinian violence that has been detailed in my letters dated 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December

02-28135 (E) 120302

2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 200! (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, directly responsible for these attacks in the light of the continuing role of its forces in perpetrating terror attacks against Israeli civilians. Rather than taking concerted action to disarm and disable terrorist groups operating in Palestinian territory, as he has repeatedly promised to do and as the international community has consistently demanded of him, Chairman Arafat continues to incite his people to violence and to support acts of violence and terror.

Israel remains committed to negotiating a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the region on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) but maintains that such a settlement will remain elusive so long as terrorism persists with the support and the blessings of the Palestinian leadership. Israel cannot be expected to negotiate with the very same individuals that are encouraging the continuation of violence against Israelis, including innocent children and teenagers. The first step back to the negotiating table can only be the complete and unconditional cessation of hostilities, as mandated by both the Mitchell report and the Tenet understanding.

The international community must affirm the principle that any deliberate targeting of civilians is totally unacceptable and, within the context of its campaign against terrorism, demand that the Palestinian leadership take genuine action against

the terrorist organizations that it harbours in its territory. So long as the deliberate targeting of civilians is perceived as a legitimate tactic for the advancement of a political agenda, our efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement will be severely compromised. Only when the Palestinian leadership rejects terrorism in both word and deed, as is its obligation, will the parties be able to move forward towards a future of peaceful coexistence.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/157–S/2002/253

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Last night (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces once more invaded the city of Qalqiliya, killing two Palestinians, injuring many others and causing extensive destruction to a great deal of Palestinian property. The occupying forces rounded up the male population of the city and detained at least 600 of them, handcuffed and blindfolded. The same practice, with similar numbers, took place in the refugee camps of Deheisheh near Bethlehem and in the village of Artas. A few days ago, after invading the city of Tulkarem and the adjacent refugee camps, Israeli occupying forces rounded up more than 1,200 Palestinians, many of whom were detained.

The above is in line with the absolutely mad policy of Mr. Ariel Sharon and his Government, aimed at "battering Palestinians" and using force "without let-up", which has included attacks against and invasion of many refugee camps. These attacks have also included the destruction of the headquarters of President Yasser Arafat in Gaza City, the assassination of two Palestinians in Occupied East Jerusalem, and even attacks against ambulances and medical personnel.

In follow-up to our previous 106 letters to you regarding this escalating crisis and grave deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 8 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239;

02-28128 (E) 120302

A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/190; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248 and A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249), it is with profound regret that I inform you that since my last letter to you 15 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the total number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,068 martyrs, including men, women and children.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Saturday, 9 March through Monday, 11 March 2002)

Saturday, 9 March 2002

1. Hanan Mohammed Al-Rayhi
2. Ahmed Abu Ghanem
3. Mutaz Abdel Fatah Al-Jaroushi
4. Rana Ziad Al-Jayousi
5. Jad Mahmoud Salen Attallah
6. Nida'a Suliman Al-Azza (15 years old)
7. Fares Ezat Shabat
8. Wesam Suliman Shabat

Sunday, 10 March 2002

1. Samer Rateb Ewais
2. Hamed Eizat Suliman Omran
3. Mahmoud Tayseer Ahmed Ghanem (13 years old)

Monday, 11 March 2002

1. Yousef Khaled Al-Aqra
2. Atef Ahmed Al-Bayari
3. Yehia Hamdan Ab Saed
4. Ayman Saleh Mhan (18 years old)

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,068.

United Nations S/2002/254

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States at its fourth ordinary session, held in Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 6 and 7 March 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abuzed Omar **Dorda**
Permanent Representative

02-28206 (E) 270302 270302

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

COMMUNITY OF SAHEL-SAHARAN STATES CEN-SAD

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

OF THE 4th ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF LEADERS AND HEADS OF STATE

Sirte - 06 - 07 March 2002

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) was held in Sirte on 6 - 7 March, 2002 under the Chairmanship of the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Colonel MUAMMAR KADDAFI.

2. The meeting was attended by the following Heads of State and Government or their duly accredited representatives:

- For the Great Jamahiriya, Colonel MUAMMAR KADDAFI, Leader of the Great Fateh Revolution.
- For the Sudan, H.E. Mr. OMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BASHIR, President of the Republic.
- For Burkina Faso, H.E. Mr. BLAISE COMPAORE, President of Burkina Faso.
- For Chad, H.E Mr. IDRISS DEBY, Président of the Republic.
- For Mali, H.E. Mr. ALPHA OMAR KONARE, President of the Republic.
- For Niger, H.E. Mr. TANDJA MAMADOU, President of the Republic.
- For the Central African Republic, H.E. Mr. ANGE FELIX PATASSE, President of the Republic.
- For Eritrea, H.E Mr. ISSAYIAS AFEWORKI, Head of State.
- For Nigeria H.E. Mr. OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, President of the Republic
- For Somalia, H.E. Mr ABDI KASSIM SLAD, Head of State.

- For Djibouti, H.E. Mr. ISMAEL OMAR GUELLEH, President of the Republic.
- For Togo, H.E. Mr. GNASSINGBE EYADEMA, President of the Republic.
- For Benin , H. E. Mr. MATHIEU KEREKOU, President of the Republic.
- For Morocco, H.E. Mr. ABDERRAHMANE YOUSSOUFI, Prime Minister and Head of Government.
- For Tunisia, H.E. Mr. MOHAMED EL GHANOUCHI, Prime Minister.
- For Senegal, H.E. Mr. CHEIKH TEJAN GADJO, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese from abroad.
- For the Gambia. Mr. OUSMAN BADJIE, Minister of Interior.
- For Egypt, H.E. Mrs. FAIZA ABOU NAJA, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
- For Liberia, H.E. Mr. TSORPORLOR S. BEN Ambassador of Liberia in Tripoli.

3. The Secretary General Mr. MOHAMMED AL-MADANI AL-AZHARI represented the General Secretariat.

4. Mr. JACQUES DIOUF, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Mr. AMARA ESSY, Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. ABDULWAHID BELKIZIZ, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Mr. ABLASSE OUEDRAOGO, Deputy Director General of World Trade Organization attended the Session.

5. The representatives of the following International Organizations also attended the summit:

- UNO UNESCO, CILSS, OSS, CBLT, ECOWAS, COMESA, UEMOA, ARAB LEAGUE. OIF, CAEC, CEEAC.

6. A complete list of the names of the delegations is on annex.

7. His Excellency Mr. OMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BASHIR, President of the Republic of the Sudan, the incumbent Chairman of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State, chaired the opening ceremony.

8. In his address, he rejoiced substantially over the holding in Sirte of this 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State, which is an opportunity for him to present the major activities carried out during his terms of office in order to promote peace and security, and create a true synergy between member states in all fields.

9. He thanked the other Heads of State for their cooperation and their availability to turn CEN-SAD into an example of successful integration.

10. President OUMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BASHIR further paid tribute to the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Colonel MUAMMAR KADDAFI, for his sincere and conspicuous commitment to the promotion of peace and stability through dialogue, in conformity with the mandate he was entrusted with by the 2nd and 3rd Ordinary Sessions of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State, held respectively in N'Djamena and in Khartoum.

11. After this comprehensive review President EL-BASHIR proposed to the Conference election and installation of the Bureau of the 4th Ordinary Session.

12. The following Bureau was elected by acclamation:

Chairman:	**Great Jamahiriya** **Brother MUAMMAR AL KADDAFI**
Vice Chairman:	**Sudan** **H.E. Mr. OUMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BASHIR**
Rapporteur:	**Niger** **H.E. Mr. TANDJA MAMADOU**

13. The Chairman of the 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State, the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Colonel MUAMMAR KADDAFI thanked his counterparts for the high esteem and trust they put in him. He then gave the floor to the personalities put on the list of speakers.

14. The Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity / African Union Mr. AMARA ESSY, first of all thanked the Libyan authorities and the General Secretariat of CEN-SAD for inviting him to 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State.

15. Mr. AMARA ESSY then paid tribute to the clear-sightedness and legendary wisdom of the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution for his highly appreciable role as Chairman of CEN-SAD and for his tireless dedication to the cause of the Unity of the African People as evidenced by his efforts to ensure the adoption of the Sirte declaration of 9/9/99 and the constituent Act of the African Union. He also underlined the progress achieved by CEN-SAD in the fields of economic integration and peacekeeping.

16. In his speech MR. JACQUES DIOUF, Director General of FAO urged the Member States of CEN-SAD to pool their efforts to combat drought and Desertification and develop the huge potentialities of the CEN-SAD region. He reaffirmed the availability of FAO to continue to provide CEN-SAD with the technical support it requires, with respect to the establishment of a Common Market for Basic Agricultural Products.

17. The Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference MR. ABDELWAHID BELKEZIZ, who also addressed the meeting, seized the opportunity to thank the Libyan authorities for their warm hospitality. He expressed the wish to establish and reinforce a partnership relationship between O.I.C and CEN-SAD.

18. The Deputy Director General of WTO MR. ABLASSE OUEDRAGO, stressed the need for the countries of the south, particularly those of CEN-SAD to be organized both

individually and collectively to effectively face the challenges of globalization through the restructuring of their markets and the improvement of the performance of their production factors.

19. The Chairman of the Session invited the Secretary General of CEN-SAD Mr. MOHAMMED AL-MADANI AL-AZHARI to deliver his speech. In his presentation, the Secretary General underscored the fact that the Community of Sahel-Saharan States CEN-SAD has now become the largest African Regional Economic Community both in terms of area and population, thanks to the strong and constant political will of the Leaders and Heads of State.

20. He expressed his satisfaction with the support given to him throughout the year by Brother Colonel MUAMMAR AL KADDAFI and the incumbent Chairman of the Community OMAR HASSAN AL-BESHIR, which enabled him to carry out his program of action for the year 2001 and the Community to gain the dynamism and efficiency recognized by all its partners.

21. He thanked his counterparts from other international Organizations who had kindly responded to his invitation.

22. The Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Brother Colonel MUAMMAR AL KADDAFI, Chairman of the 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State took the floor to deliver the opening address. He thanked the Heads of States and Government and the representatives of Member States for accepting to travel to Sirte to contribute to the consolidation of CEN-SAD.

23. He pointed out that CEN-SAD constitutes the basis of an African pyramid, whose stability depends on the solidity of the entire edifice. He invited his fellow Heads of State to continue reinforcing their commitment so as to allow the Community to become more efficient and be involved in all the activities for a more effective economic, social and cultural development.

24. The Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution also called on his peers to join the struggle with a view to achieving an Economic Union by opening up further to one another.

25. The President of Burkina Faso H.E. BLAISE COMPAORE who was mandated by the other Heads of State, paid tribute to the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution and praised his heroic struggle towards the achievement of a genuine African Unity and turning the African Continent into a pole of resistance, dignity and independence.

26. During the opening ceremony, the Conference decided to admit the Republic of Togo and the Republic of Benin as full fledged members of the Community in conformity with the provisions of Article (7) of the Constituent Treaty. Pending a decision by all the Member States, the Conference decided to continue granting Liberia an Observer Status.

27. President GNASSINGBE EYADEMA thanked the Heads of State, and specially the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, for the admission of his country as a member of CEN-SAD. He gave the assurance that he will ensure that Togo plays its role by contributing to the building of the desired integration of the region.

28. The President of the Republic of Benin, H.E. MATHIEU KEREKOU in his turn, expressed satisfaction at the admission of Benin as a full fledged Member of CEN-SAD. He observed that his country joined the Community convinced by the nobleness of the intentions and relevance of the goals of CEN-SAD.

29. The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State continued its deliberations by reviewing and adopting the reports submitted to it by the different organs:

30. The Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso Mr. YOUSSOUF OUEDRAOGO, incumbent Chairman of the 6th Executive Council presented the report of the session held in Ouagadougou from 20 to 23 August 2001. He highlighted certain recommendations aimed at consolidating the Community

31. Dr ALI ABDULSSALAM TREIKI Secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for African Unity, presented the report of the 7th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council held in Tripoli from 3 - 4 March 2002. The Leaders, Heads of States and Government have been then informed through the report of actions and measures recommended by the Executive Council in order to ensure peace, dialogue, free movement of capital, goods and persons.

32. The conference also took good note of the report of the 3rd meeting of the Ministers in charge of Public Security held in Bamako from 23-24/7/2001 and the report of the 1st meeting of Ministers in charge of Rural Development held in Khartoum from 8-9/10/2001.

33. The Secretary General of the Community informed the Conference of the activities he conducted during the year 2001, under the supervision and directives of President OMAR HASSAN AL-BESHIR. He expressed the wish that the CEN-SAD Member States could soon have an exchange liberalization scheme and could generalize the implementation of the measure relating to exemption from visa in all Member States.

34. The Secretary General also informed the Conference of the Status of Permanent Observer granted to CEN-SAD by the 56th Ordinary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, a decision which opened wide prospects for cooperation and action.

35. The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State after having reviewed each of the reports congratulated the Executive Council, the Sectoral Ministerial Committee, the Secretary General of CEN-SAD Community and the Chairman of the "Banque Africaine pour le Développement et le Commerce" for the comprehensive nature of their reports and the relevance of the proposals they contained.

36. The Conference decided to adopt these reports and requested the Current Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Community to ensure the implementation of proposals and actions they contained.

37. The Conference also decided to give mandate to the Chairman of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State to take by order all emergency measures aimed at the realization of the objectives stated in the Convention establishing the Community so that the Community could be at the vanguard of the communities and the Chairman could play an essential role in achieving the goals pursued by CEN-SAD.

38. The Conference reviewed the security, economic, social and cultural situation within the CEN-SAD region.

39. It expressed satisfaction with the general atmosphere of peace, concord and good economic prospects in all the Member States.

Political and Security Situation within the CEN-SAD Space.

40. The Conference of Leaders and Heads of State reviewed the political and security situation within the CEN-SAD Space and greeted the significant progress achieved under the clear-sightedness of the Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Colonel MUAMMAR AL KHADDAFI and within the framework of restoration of security and stability specially in the Central African Republic, Somalia, etc...

Situation in Central African Republic

41. After adopting the measures proposed by the mini-summit of Khartoum on Central African Republic, the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State reaffirmed the commitment of the CEN-SAD Community to support the peace process, reconciliation and national reconstruction in Central African Republic. It declared its availability to pool its efforts with those of the UN, the OAU and the CEMAC to that effect.

42. The Conference decide to establish a CEN-SAD Committee to be integrated in the Committee created by the CEMAC, whose mission will be supervising the situation in Central African Republic and to ensure the deployment of observers in charge with surveillance of borders between Chad and Central African Republic in order to ovoid outbursts. The Committee will be also in charge of deploying CEN-SAD military contingent for Central African Republic.

43. The Conference particularly urged the International Community to sustain the program of national reconstruction and decided to that effect to set up within the Framework of CEN-SAD a Special Support Fund.

Situation in Somalia

44. The Conference of Leaders and Heads of State expressed its support to the transitional national government for their efforts to rehabilitate the State of Somalia and reconstruct the country. The Conference called on the International Community as a whole and particularly the United Nations and African Organizations to unite their actions for promoting dialogue in order to ensure national reconciliation and continuous peace in Somalia.

Situation in the Sudan

45. The Leaders and Heads of State paid tribute to President OMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BESHIR, over his policy of openness and national reconciliation and urged all the Sudanese to opt for dialogue so as to guarantee the national integrity and unity of the Sudan.

46. The Conference requested the Great Jamahiriya and Egypt to pursue their efforts in the framework of the joined Egyptian/Libyan initiative accepted by all the parties and recommended merging this initiative with that of IGAD and creating appropriate mechanisms for implementing the Peace Plan.

African Union

47. The Leaders and Heads of State expressed their satisfaction with the entry into force of the Constituent Act of the African Union which represents a decisive step towards the effective integration of all the countries of the continent. They agreed to pool their efforts so as to enable that appropriate structural, organizational, administrative and legal steps be taken as soon as possible by the different bodies of OAU.

Lockerbie Case

48. The Leaders and Heads of State expressed their concern over the continuous detention of the Libyan citizen ABDEL BASSET EL-MEGRAHI. They expressed satisfaction at the adoption by the 5th Special Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of OAU held in Sirte on 1-2/3/2001 and at the Decision EAHC/dec. 3(v) demanding the release of ABDEL BASSET EL-MAGREHI as well as the abrogation of all compelling resolutions of the Security Council.

49. The Conference requested the CEN-SAD Ad Hoc Committee chaired by Nigeria to continue and follow up this issue.

The Ethiopian / Eritrea Conflict

50. The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of Heads of State expressed its satisfaction over the positive developments relating to the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia and paid tribute to President ISSAYAS AFEWORKI for his commendable position in observing the peace agreement of 18/6/2000.

Promotion of Peace and Dialogue in Chad.

51. The Leaders and Heads of State congratulated the President of Chad H.E. Mr. IDRISS DEBY following the signing on 7/1/2002 in Tripoli of the Peace Agreement between the Representatives of the Chadian government and those of the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT). They also congratulated the Leader of the Libyan Revolution for his

fruitful mediation and called on all the other groups to accept the offer of dialogue made by the Chadian government.

International Situation.

52. The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of Heads of State expressed its deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestine as a consequence of the suppression, assassination, aggression policy and state-terrorism pursued by the Zionists.

53. The Conference made a vibrant appeal to the International Community to mobilize itself according to the relevant resolutions of the UN for the promotion of peace in the region. It also addressed a message of sympathy and support to President YASSER ARAFAT, Chairman of the Palestinian Authority.

54. The conference also mentioned the situation in Zimbabwe and denounced the destabilization actions carried out against the democratically elected government of the country.

55. With respect to the situation in Madagascar, the Conference called on all parties to favour dialogue with providing for the Constitution and laws. The Conference call upon International Community, and particularly the OAU to pursue their efforts in order to preserve unity and integrity of this brother country.

Economic Issues

56. The Conference of Leaders and Heads of State reaffirmed its availability to support all the actions of the other bodies of the Community in order to actually established Economic Unity through free movement of persons and goods and succeed as soon as possible, in turning the CEN-SAD Space into a free trade area.

57. The Leaders and Heads of State requested particularly that consultations and studies be conducted, with the support of FAO, by the bodies of the Community with a view to totally

liberalizing the movement of basic agricultural products between the CEN-SAD Member States.

58. The 4th Ordinary Session paid tribute to the Director General of FAO Mr. JACQUES DIOUF for supporting the CEN-SAD dynamics.

59. After reaffirming its support to FAO in the framework of the organization of World Food Summit "Five Years After", scheduled to be held in Rome in June 2002, the Conference renewed the mandate of President OMAR HASSAN AHMED EL-BESHIR for him to represent the Community at this important event, which requires the support of the whole international community.

Installation of the Special Solidarity Fund FSS/CEN-SAD.

60. The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of Heads of State took note of the signing by the Chairman of the 3rd Ordinary Session of the Statutes of the Special Solidarity Fund.

61. It recommended that this Fund be enabled to quickly provide the appropriate humanitarian emergency aid whenever necessary

Installation of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council of CEN-SAD.

62. The Conference of Leaders and Heads of State took good note of the reduction of the number of representatives to the Council per country (from ten to five), proposed by the 7th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council; it called on all Member States to forward the list of their five representatives, and on the General Secretariat of CEN-SAD to cooperate with Malian authorities in organizing the effective installation of the statutory organ during the year 2002.

Administrative and Financial Situation of CEN-SAD.

- **Budgetary allocation**

63. The 4th Ordinary Session of Leaders and Heads of State took note of the report on this issue submitted by the Secretary General and decided the budgetary allocation of year 2002 as well as the scale of contribution adopted by the 7th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council.

- **Administrative Measures**

64. The conference decided to renew the mandate of Mr. MOHAMMED AL-MADANI AL-AZHARI as Secretary General of the Community for another term. The Conference also decided to renew the mandate of Mr. ALI GADDAYE as Assistant Secretary General for another term.

65 The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State accepted the invitation by the President of the Republic of Niger H.E. Mr. TANDJA MAMADOU to hold in Niamey the 5th Ordinary Session of the Conference.

Done at Sirte, on 7th March 2002

RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE AFRICAN UNION

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

- Recalls its decisions and the relevant decisions of the Executive Council reiterates its conviction that the era of globalisation and blocs does not leave any alternative but to come together and to be unified through the foundation of spaces.

- Aware of the Community's impetus and strength for the Union, as it is the base for the African Union pyramid.

- Reaffirms the commitment of the Member States of the Community to realise the African Union and to support its institutions in its insistence on the emergence of these institutions on the set time.

- Approves on the Committee proposed by the Executive Council during its 6th Session, held in Ouagadougou and requests it to commence its work immediately: it also requests the Committee of Coordination and follow up to assume the mandate given to it.

RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

Aware that partnership and cooperation among the nations have become an indispensable means to achieve sustainable development,

Convinced that the new partnership on African Development (NEPAD) document is a right initiative which has come at the right time,

Encourages and promotes this new partnership on African Development, stresses the importance of keeping this partnership completely possessed by Africa in which African People contribute so as to realise their desired gains.

The Session draws attention to:

- The attempts of some foreign parties to take advantage of this initiative to obtain private benefits that do not serve the interests of Africa.

- Calls that this new partnership is to be an economic program for the African Union to ensure its successful implementation.

RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS AMONG AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

Considering Article 1 of the Constituent Treaty of the Community which provided for the removal of all obstacles preventing the Unity of the Member States by taking necessary measures to facilitate the movement of persons, capital, interests of the nationals of the Member States and the freedom of residence, work, ownership, protection of the economic activities and freedom of transportation of goods and commodities.

Considering the relevant decisions issued by the Community's Organs and in accordance with the historic call by the Leader MUAMMAR AL KADDAFI concerning the freedom of movement of citizens within the Continent.

In order to guarantee the establishment of the African Union on the best bases that secure the integration among African Peoples and States in the realisation of African Unity, economic emancipation and sustainable development.

The Council calls on OAU to work through all its institutions and mechanisms to emphasise and activate the movement of persons and goods among African States and to tackle and remove all preventing obstacles.

RESOLUTION
REGARDING THE SUPPORT OF THE STEADFASTNESS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

While following with deep concern the sustained suffering experienced by the Palestinian People and the oppression, suppression, intimidation and torture they are being subjected to and affirming their stances and their right of self-determination on their territories.

- Pays tribute of the steadfastness of the Palestinian People in defence of its legitimate rights.

- Condemns state-terrorism daily perpetrated by Israel against unarmed Palestinian People.

- Requests the International Community to act immediately to exert necessary pressure on the occupation authorities to stop the killing, genocide to which the Palestinian People is being subjected to, and to put an end to the siege imposed on the President of the Palestinian Authority YASSER ARAFAT.

RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE MEDIA CAMPAIGN DIRECTED AGAINST ZIMBABWE

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya 6 – 7 March 2002 :

While it is deeply concerned about the current blind campaign on the Republic of Zimbabwe and while it asserts that what is happening in Zimbabwe is an internal affair and that interfering in it violates international laws and norms.

- Declares the solidarity of CEN-SAD Community with the Republic of Zimbabwe and full support for its legitimate Government.

- Condemns external attempts targeting its freedom and sovereignty, it also condemns all suspicious manipulations aiming at interfering in its internal affairs on the pretext of monitoring the elections so as to undermine its independence
- Salutes the courageous attitude of the African countries participating in the Common Wealth Summit held in Australia, these countries reject the pressures and blackmail exercised by the colonialist countries.

- Request OAU and its Member States to strongly support Zimbabwe and to confront the mad campaigns against it pursuant to the principle of African solidarity.

RESOLUTION
CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, follows with deep concern the developments of the situation in Madagascar.

- Appeals to the General Secretary of OAU to speedily intervene to prevent the aggravation of the situation in this brotherly country.

- Calls on all parties to resort to law and the constitution, to denounce forms of violence and to apply reason through negotiations and dialogue.

- Supports the endeavours of Brother Colonel MUAMMER AL KADDAFI Guide of the Great Al Fateh Revolution, Sponsor of peace keeping operations to maintain security and stability in Madagascar, and to reject all forms of foreign interference in the affairs of this brotherly African Country.

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION
TO BROTHER COLONEL MUAMMER AL KADDAFI
GUIDE OF THE GREAT AL FATEH REVOLUTION

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

While extending thanks and gratitude to Brother Colonel MUAMMER AL KADDAFI, Guide of the Great Al Fateh Revolution for hosting the proceedings of this Session and for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to the participating delegations ;

- It highly appreciates the attention and care of the Leader to consolidate the pillars of our young Community and to maintain ties of fraternity and cooperation among the Member States.

- It expresses its satisfaction with the creative role played by the Leader for the support of the causes of Africa and to make its voice heard among the nations.

- It is fully certain that Brother Leader will spare no effort to promote this promising ascending entity. And throughout his term, the Community shall achieves successes of huge gains for our peoples. Africa shall take its rightful place which is suitable to it and to its faithful sons for creating and effective and important space in the word.

- It assures the Leader that he can rely on the readiness of all Member States to stand by his side in his persevering efforts towards the reinforcement of this space which constitutes the base for the pyramid of the Great African Union.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS AND CONSIDERATION

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE 3rd ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF LEADERS AND HEADS OF STATE

The 4th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, held in Sirte, Great Jamahiriya, on 6 – 7 March 2002 :

- Expressed its high and great thanks and consideration for what has been performed by His Excellency President OUMAR HASSAN AHMED AL-BASHIR, President of the Republic of Sudan, who is the Chairman of the Council of the Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of CEN-SAD Community, due to his services to the Community in heading it towards courageous phase characterised with a sharp vision.

- His Excellency therefore deserves all the necessary congratulation for the efforts exerted during his mandate which was marked with high talented efforts to consolidate the pillars of our young Community, thus it undertakes its activities on all levels and in all fields.

- It hails the spirit of commitment, giving and generosity which characterised his mandate.

- We therefore affirm that the Community shall remain devoted to his ideas, guided by his extensive knowledge and experience.

United Nations S/2002/255

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 March 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the election of the President and the establishment of the Government in Kosovo issued on 6 March 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-28181 (E) 120302 120302

Annex to the letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

Statement on the election of the President and the establishment of the Government in Kosovo made on 28 February 2002 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the election by the Kosovo Assembly of the President of Kosovo, Mr. Ibrahim Rugova, and the establishment of a Government which marks an important step forward in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). It trusts that the Kosovo provisional institutions of self-government will take on in full the functions assigned to them by the constitutional framework.

The European Union underlines the importance of the transition to the consolidation and further development of the provisional institutions of self-government that now begins. The provisional institutions and community leaders, with the assistance of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), the European Union and the international community at large, must do their utmost to build up a democratic multi-ethnic society based on the rule of law.

United Nations S/2002/256

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council to be held today, Tuesday, 12 March 2002, regarding the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

02-28263 (E) 120302

United Nations A/56/867-S/2002/257

General Assembly
Security Council

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12 March 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 11 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Over this past weekend, the Palestinian campaign of terrorism against Israeli civilians has continued unabated.

On Saturday evening, 9 March, at approximately 8.30 p.m. (local time), a group of people were standing outside the Gerami Hotel in the Israeli city of Netanya following a party for a bridegroom when they came under fire from Palestinian terrorists. Two gunmen, one of them disguised as an Israeli police officer, opened fire on the crowd with automatic rifles and then stormed the lobby of the hotel, hurling grenades and firing indiscriminately. Two people — one of them a nine-month-old baby — were killed in the attack and approximately 50 others were wounded, many of them seriously.

Some two hours later, a Palestinian terrorist entered a popular outdoor café in the Rehavia neighbourhood of Jerusalem and detonated a powerful explosive charge. At the time of the attack, the café was teeming with patrons following the conclusion of the Jewish Sabbath. The force of the explosion ripped through the café, killing 11 people and wounding more than 50 others, 10 of them seriously.

Yesterday afternoon, a Palestinian terrorist posing as a worker approached the Israeli community of Netzarim and killed an Israeli soldier, Staff Sergeant Kobi Eichelboim, age 21, shooting him in the head at close range. The terrorist also wounded the community's head of security, Pinhas Seltzer, before being stopped by security officers.

Also yesterday, at approximately 11 p.m. (local time), in the coastal Israeli city of Ashdod, a Palestinian terrorist opened fire on a banquet hall while a Bar Mitzvah celebration was taking place. A 12-year-old boy was moderately-to-seriously wounded by gunshots to his arm and knee. A far greater tragedy was averted when the terrorist's rifle jammed and he was forced to flee on foot. He was later apprehended by police officers.

With the exception of yesterday's attack in Ashdod, the Al Aksa Martyrs Brigades, the terrorist arm of Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah

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faction, claimed responsibility for all the attacks described above. The terrorist organization Hamas also claimed responsibility for the Jerusalem attack.

These attacks come in addition to several attempted attacks that were thwarted by Israeli security forces or by alert civilians. Last week, a Palestinian terrorist attempted to perpetrate an attack on a Jerusalem café similar to the one that occurred on Saturday but was foiled by a waiter and a security guard who pushed the terrorist outside and contacted the police. Yesterday, security forces intercepted a booby-trapped car on its way to Jerusalem to carry out a car bombing. In a separate incident in northern Jerusalem, border policemen stopped a Palestinian — armed with a Kalashnikov assault rifle, several ammunition clips, two hand grenades, and a flak jacket — who intended to carry out a terrorist attack in the city.

These attacks and attempted attacks come in addition to scores of incidents that have occurred in the 17-month campaign of terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114),

20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Rather than fighting terrorism, as is his obligation, Chairman Arafat has permitted a vast terrorist infrastructure to flourish in the territories under his control and has given his support to extremist elements that celebrate the murder of civilians. Even as he purports to condemn terrorism, forces affiliated with Chairman Arafat's Fatah faction continue to proudly claim responsibility for attacks which deliberately targeted innocent Israeli civilians. For these reasons, Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman directly responsible for these latest attacks.

The first step towards any political settlement in the region must begin with a complete and unconditional cessation of violence, as called for in both the Mitchell report and the Tenet understanding, both of which have been accepted by the Palestinian side. In facilitating this process, the international community must affirm that any deliberate targeting of civilians is a totally unacceptable practice that places its perpetrators outside the bounds of civilized behaviour. The international community must further demand that the Palestinian leadership take genuine action against the terrorist organizations that it harbours in its territory.

Until such time as the Palestinian leadership takes seriously its signed commitments to act against terrorist organizations that operate freely in its territory, Israel will be forced to take the steps necessary to ensure the security of its citizens. The Palestinian refusal to fulfil its obligations to fight terrorism means Israel's security precautions are the only thing standing between a Palestinian suicide bomber and a crowded Israeli restaurant or shopping centre.

No political process can advance while the deliberate targeting of civilians is perceived by one side as a legitimate tactic for the advancement of its political agenda. Making political concessions under the threat of further violence and terror will not advance our common objectives of achieving a ceasefire and ultimately a settlement of the conflict, but will only whet the appetite of extremists for further violence and further concessions. Only by declaring the absolute illegitimacy of heinous terrorist tactics can we pave the way for a return to a process of dialogue and negotiations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/ES-10/158–S/2002/258

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The bloody Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people continued to intensify late Monday into today, with hundreds of Israeli troops and tanks and armoured vehicles descending upon Palestinian refugee camps, towns and cities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The largest incursions and the deadliest assaults by the Israeli occupying forces were carried out in the Jabaliya refugee camp in Gaza and in the Amari refugee camp in Ramallah.

Overnight Monday and into the early hours of Tuesday morning, the Israeli occupying forces carried out attacks against the Jabaliya refugee camp, which is the largest and most heavily populated of the refugee camps in Gaza. Using tanks and helicopter gunfire, the Israeli forces killed at least 18 Palestinians and injured more than 80 people in the camp and caused extensive destruction of property. The assaults spread terror and panic among the civilian population, causing many refugees, including women and children, to flee the camp in fear in the dark of night. Also, in another raid in Gaza, the occupying forces killed four Palestinians in Khan Yunis in a missile strike on an aluminium factory.

In Ramallah, more than 150 Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles entered the city early today, with soldiers of the occupying force raiding homes throughout the city, particularly in the Amari refugee camp, and tanks positioned at almost every street corner. Israeli tanks even fired upon a hotel in Ramallah housing at least 40 foreign journalists who were documenting the assault being perpetrated against the Amari camp. Further, occupying forces shelled a hospital in the city and continued to fire at and prevent medical personnel from reaching and assisting the wounded. At least five Palestinians were killed by Israeli occupying forces during the assault in Ramallah today. Clearly, this huge Israeli military incursion into such a densely populated city and refugee camp poses a serious threat to the safety and well-being of the entire civilian population in the area.

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At the same time, the Israeli occupying forces continued today to round up and detain Palestinian men, aged 15 to 60, during raids throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in the Jabaliya and Amari refugee camps. The biggest round-up today took place in the Palestinian town of Wadi al Salqa in Gaza, where more than 100 Palestinians continue to be detained. Many of the detained have been forced to stand blindfolded, hands tied and stripped to the waist. In total, more than 2,000 Palestinians have been detained and questioned by the Israeli occupying army in just the past few days, adding to the mounting human rights violations being committed by the occupying Power against the Palestinian people.

These latest deadly incursions by the Israeli occupying forces convey the true intentions and duplicity of the Government of Mr. Sharon. The continuing war crimes, State terrorism and human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people by the Israeli occupying forces are actions for which the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable. Further, the incessant killings, bombardments and destruction must be brought to an immediate end, and the international community is duty-bound to help in this regard.

At this time, I wish to refer to the very important statement made by the Secretary-General during the public briefing today at the Security Council. While the Secretary-General called on Mr. Arafat and Mr. Sharon to immediately take the necessary political, security and economic steps on the ground, he also called on the Security Council to lend its full authority and influence to the vital cause of peace. This is the most vocal call by the Secretary-General for the Security Council to act, and we join the Secretary-General in calling upon the Council to take the necessary actions immediately before this grave situation worsens even further.

In follow-up to our previous 107 letters to you regarding this escalating crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 11 March 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880;

A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/190; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249 and A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253), it is with profound regret that I inform you that, since my last letter to you yesterday, 35 Palestinians were killed by the Israeli occupying forces. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the total number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 1,100 martyrs, including men, women and children. Moreover, the number of Palestinians wounded, many critically and permanently, by the Israeli assaults also continues to climb dramatically.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 March 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Monday, 11 March and Tuesday, 12 March 2002)

Monday, 11 March 2002

(In addition to the martyrs' names in our letter of 11 March)

1. Yousef Khaled Al-Aqra
2. Atef Ahmed Al-Bayari
3. Yehia Hamdan Abu Saed
4. Ayman Saleh Emhana (18 years old)
5. Nabil Al-Masaree

Tuesday, 12 March 2002

1. Yousef Mohammed Abu Al-Qomsan
2. Eyad Ahmed Issa
3. Fawzi Sabri Abu Shammas
4. Mohammed Salim Abu Skheelah
5. Hani Salim Abu Skheelah
6. Ya'cob Abu Odeh
7. Saed Ahmed Hassouna
8. Nabil Abu Al-Qare'
9. Majdi Al-Talole
10. Hamouda Nejim
11. Sameer Sa'idi Sababa
12. Hosam Hassan Al-Barrawe
13. Waleed Abdel Rahman
14. Abdel Rahman Mohammed Ezzedine
15. Ahmed Ismail Kafina
16. Mohammed Rusdi Eqelat
17. Ahmed Abu Hilal

* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,100.

18. Rawan Abdel Qader (15 years old)
19. Rami Azzam Basheer (18 years old)
20. Ziya Al-Barghouti
21. Feras Qathim Baituni
22. Adham Ali Kamel
23. Alaa' Mohammed Mustafa
24. Raafat Al-Besheeti
25. Mohammed Jumaa Al-Besheeti
26. Ahmed Jumaa Al-Besheeti
27. Zohair Kawaree
28. Mohammed Ahmad Hils
29. Bilal Fayez Shehada
30. Mohammed Al-Baqaree

United Nations S/2002/259

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2002

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),

Affirming a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders,

Expressing its grave concern at the continuation of the tragic and violent events that have taken place since September 2000, especially the recent attacks and the increased number of casualties,

Stressing the need for all concerned to ensure the safety of civilians,

Stressing also the need to respect the universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law,

Welcoming and encouraging the diplomatic efforts of special envoys from the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator and others, to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Welcoming the contribution of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah,

1. *Demands* immediate cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction;

2. *Calls upon* the Israeli and Palestinian sides and their leaders to cooperate in the implementation of the Tenet work plan and Mitchell Report recommendations with the aim of resuming negotiations on a political settlement;

3. *Expresses* support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and others to assist the parties to halt the violence and to resume the peace process;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/2002/260

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 December 2001 (S/2001/1210) transmitting a report from the State of Bahrain submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The State of Bahrain has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-28537 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/261

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 December 2001 (S/2001/1209) transmitting a report from Canada submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Canada has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-28543 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/262

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 13 December 2001 (S/2001/1200) transmitting a report from the Dominican Republic submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Dominican Republic has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-28575 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/263

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 21 December 2001 (S/2001/1248) transmitting a report from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)
concerning counter-terrorism

02-28581 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/264

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 19 December 2001 (S/2001/1219) transmitting a report from Gabon submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Gabonese Republic to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Gabon has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-28587 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/265

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 March 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 7 March 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 20 December 2001 (S/2001/1235) transmitting a report from Uruguay submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Uruguay has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 7 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

02-28593 (E) 150302

United Nations S/2002/266

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 March 2002

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000, 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, 1344 (2001) of 15 March 2001 and 1369 (2001) of 14 September 2001, the statements of its President of 9 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/4), 15 May 2001 (S/PRST/2001/14) and of 15 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/1), and all other relevant previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Further recalling the report of 27 February 2002 of the Security Council Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea undertaken in the period 21 to 25 February 2002 (S/2002/205),

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Further reaffirming the need for both parties to fulfil their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, and to ensure the safety of all personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other humanitarian organizations,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000 (S/2000/1183), and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (S/2000/601), signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (hereafter referred to collectively as the "Algiers Agreements"),

Further reaffirming its strong support for the help in implementing the Algiers Agreements continuously provided by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, including through their good offices,

Reaffirming its strong support for the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in the implementation of its mandate and facilitation of a peaceful settlement of the dispute,

Further reaffirming its strong support for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Liaison Mission in Ethiopia-Eritrea (OLMEE) and inviting the Secretary-General of OAU to continue the organization's full support of the peace process,

02-28876 (E) 150302

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 2002 (S/2002/245),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 September 2002;

2. *Expresses* its satisfaction and anticipation that a final legal settlement of the border issues is about to be reached in accordance with the Algiers Agreements, and *welcomes* in this regard recent statements by both parties reaffirming that the upcoming border delimitation determination (hereafter referred to as "the decision") by the Boundary Commission is final and binding,

3. *Commends* the parties on the progress made thus far in implementing the Algiers Agreements, including the continued observance of the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and the steps taken in cooperation with the United Nations Cartographer to prepare for the implementation of the decision by the Boundary Commission once it is announced;

4. *Calls on* the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the further implementation of its mandate, to abide scrupulously by the letter and spirit of their agreements and to engage closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General regarding the implementation of the decision by the Boundary Commission, including expeditiously engaging with UNMEE on their plans for the demining necessary for demarcation;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring expeditious implementation of the upcoming decision by the Boundary Commission while maintaining stability in all areas affected by the decision, and *encourages* the parties to consider further practical ways and means of conducting implementation-related consultations, possibly through appropriate strengthening of the Military Coordination Commission and/or other arrangement with the support of the guarantors, facilitators and witnesses of the Algiers Agreements;

6. *Further emphasizes* that in accordance with article 14 of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, the security arrangements are to remain in effect, and that, accordingly, arrangements for the separation of forces, as achieved by the TSZ, will continue to be of key importance;

7. *Emphasizes* that any transfer of territory and civil authority, as well as population movements and movements of troops, pursuant to the decision by the Boundary Commission, should take place in an orderly manner through dialogue and modalities facilitated by the United Nations, in accordance with article 4.16 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and without any unilateral actions;

8. *Further emphasizes* that until the border demarcation has been completed, UNMEE will continue to discharge its mandate;

9. *Emphasizes* its resolve to support the parties in the implementation of the decision by the Boundary Commission and *invites* the Secretary-General to submit, as soon as possible, recommendations to the Council on how UNMEE can play an appropriate role in the border demarcation process, including with regard to demining for demarcation, taking into account the decision by the Boundary Commission, the contributions by the parties, the capacity of UNMEE and the resources available in the United Nations Trust Fund in support of the Delimitation and Demarcation of the Border between Ethiopia and Eritrea;

10. *Calls again* on Eritrea, notwithstanding the prior notification procedure, to provide UNMEE with full freedom of movement to monitor the redeployed forces, to disclose the number, strength and disposition of its militia and police inside the TSZ, and to conclude the status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General;

11. *Urges* Ethiopia to provide the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre with clarifications to the information already put forward, as promised in this regard;

12. *Expresses* its concern that there has been no progress regarding the establishment of a direct high-altitude flight route for UNMEE between Asmara and Addis Ababa, and *calls* again on the parties to work with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in a spirit of compromise to settle the issue for the mutual benefit of all;

13. *Calls on* the parties to release and return without further delay all remaining prisoners of war and civilian internees under the auspices of the ICRC in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the Algiers Agreements;

14. *Further calls on* the parties to take other measures that will build confidence and promote reconciliation between the two peoples for their mutual benefit, including by affording humane treatment to each other's nationals in accordance with the Algiers Agreements; facilitating sustainable reintegration of refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers; promoting cross-border contacts at the local level aimed at resolving disputes and rebuilding community relations; and by facilitating further dialogue among civil society at all levels in the two countries, such as that recently undertaken by the religious leaders;

15. *Encourages* the parties to make arrangements enabling UNMEE to disseminate information to relevant population groups in the mission area about the delimitation and demarcation of the border between the two countries and the role of the United Nations in this regard;

16. *Further encourages* the parties to focus on reconstruction and development of their economies and on improving their relations, for the benefit of all the people and with the view to promoting regional peace and security;

17. *Encourages* the guarantors, facilitators and witnesses of the Algiers Agreements to provide their continued support for the peace process and *invites* all States and international organizations to support the process, including by exercising the highest degree of responsibility in discouraging arms flows to the region and through providing contributions to the Trust Fund to Support the Peace Process in Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Trust Fund for the Delimitation and Demarcation of the Border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and to the United Nations Consolidated Appeals Process for 2002;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.